



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

two orders, of which BERNARD has collected and described 202. Of these 4 are new to Java, 79 others are new to the East Indian region, and 81 are described as new species or varieties. By 580 carefully drawn figures, rather crowded on the plates, the author represents all species of his collection, so that later workers can see what plants he has actually been working with. The evident care and thoroughness of the work indicate that this is no mean contribution to the knowledge of the Javenese flora.—C. R. B.

Folk names of Brazilian plants.—For some years there has been running through the *Pharmaceutical Review* a series of articles by Dr. THEODOR PECKOLT, giving the vernacular names of Brazilian plants and plant products, including both the Portuguese names and those adopted from the Tupi language. This material is now brought together in book form,³ as monograph no. 15 of the Pharmaceutical Science Series, under the editorship of Dr. EDWARD KREMERS. The vernacular names appear in alphabetic order, with the German equivalent where it exists, the scientific equivalent, including the specific name and family name, when known, and brief comments in German on the use made of the products. It is rather unfortunate that there is not an index to the scientific names, for this would undoubtedly greatly increase the usefulness of what has been a difficult and time-consuming task. The volume will be of special assistance to taxonomists, to dealers in crude drugs, and to manufacturers who call for Brazilian products.—C. R. B.

German South-polar Expedition.—The second part of the eighth volume (Botany) of the sumptuous report upon this expedition has just been issued,⁴ with an account by REINBOLD of all the seaweeds except the Lithothamniaceae, which are elaborated by FOSLIE. The collections were not extensive and no new species were found by REINBOLD. FOSLIE, however, recognized and described several new unsegmented corallines from the material obtained by this expedition, and here presents again the descriptions with photographic illustrations.—C. R. B.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

A primitive type of seed.—OLIVER has made a most interesting contribution⁵ to our knowledge of the structure of paleozoic seeds. In 1875 WILLIAMSON

³ PECKOLT, THEODOR, Volksbenennungen der brasilianischen Pflanzen und Produkte derselben in brasilianischer (portugiesischer) und von der Tupisprache adoptierten Namen. 8vo. pp. 252. Milwaukee: Pharmaceutical Review Publishing Co. 1907.

⁴ Deutsche Südpolar-Expedition, 1901-1903, im Auftrage des Reichsamtes des Innern herausgegeben von ERICH VON DRYGALSKI, Leiter der Expedition. VIII. Band, Botanik, Heft II. (1) REINBOLD, TH., Die Meeresalgen, pp. 179-202. (2) FOSLIE, M., Die Lithothamnen. pp. 203-220. pl. 20. figs. 1-6. Berlin: Georg Reimer. 1908. M 5.

⁵ OLIVER, F. W., On *Physostoma elegans* Williamson, an archaic type of seed from the Palaeozoic rocks. *Annals of Botany* 23:73-116. pls. 5-7. figs. 10. 1909.